NEW YORK HERELD TURNONY, AUGUST 10, 1862.

## THE BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Additional Particulars of the Affair.

BRILLIANT UNION VICTORY.

The Rebel Army Under Breck. inridge Pouted.

Two Thousand Five Hundred Tankees Plog Seven Thousand Rebels.

The Way Brigadier General Williams Was Killed.

The Rebel Generals Lovell and Ruggles Reported Wounded.

Whe Rebel General Charles Clarke Wounded and a Prisoner.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE UNION TROOPS.

The Destruction of the Ram Arkansas by the Gunbeat Essex.

HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Official Report of Commander W. D. Porter, of the Essex.

THE REPORT OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS,

The steamships North Star and Roanoke arrived at this port yesterday morning from New Orleans, whence they both sailed on the 10th instant. The news by these arriwals is four days later, and is highly interesting. We have received full particulars of the battle of Baton Rouge from our special correspondents, which we publish

## Our Baton Rouge Correspondence. BATON ROUGE, La., August 7, 1862.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE HATTLE. On the receipt of the intelligence at New Orleans of the nattle of Baton Rouge, on the 5th instant, it was determined between your regular correspondent at the first ed city and myself that I should proceed at once to hars of the fight, and, in the event of the rebels renewing e attack, seemd on by the Reunoke full details to the latest moment. Accordingly, armed with the secessary pass, your special correspondent took on the steam transport Empire Parish, Captain Thompson, to whom he is indebted for many conriccies, and arrived at Baton Rouge between difficult matter to get the necessary information, in conace of the hurry and bustle consequent on the getting up of the necessary efficial documents for transmis to beadquarters at New Orleans, and the sending down the river of the accumulated sick and wounded; but, by dint of patient waiting and perseverance, I ob. ed from officers engaged to the battle the following

THE ENEMY PROGNNOTTERED ndsy, the 28th ult., that the rebels had started from Camp Moore, for the purpose of making an attack or Rouge. On the receipt of this intelligence he sent nottering party to Baton's ferry, on the Anwith the exception of a few pickets on the banks of th siver. It seems, however, that the rebeis had received formation of the reconnoissance, and sent out a force to out off the expedition party on their return. Our mer cents escaped falling into the hands of the enemy.

resting facts:-

APPROACH OF THE ABOUTA. About two c'clock on the afternoon of the 4th informs. tion was received from some negroes that the rebels were ing in force from the Greenwell Springs road which the troops were got under arms, ready for he menaced attack. At half-past three o'clock on the ing morning the reveille was besten, and, the troops having formed, they were marched out to meet the eno About a mile out of town our little army was draw;

BOW THE BATTLE COMMENCED. The engagement was brought on by one of the count ales of the Twenty first Indiana, which was on picket duty about a mile back of the samp, being driven in by the rebels. As soon as the firing was heard General Wil-Rams sent the other companies of the Twenty-first Indi-can to the support of the pickets. On reaching the scene force to contend with successfully, upon which they fell There they made a stand and orgaged the entire brigads of General Clarke, consisting of two Mississippi regiments and a third regiment, composed partially of men from Mississippi, the rest being from Arkansas. The fighting place was very severe. The Indiana boys pe formed predigies of valor, and kept the enemy in check for a considerable time. General Williams, finding, how ever, that they were too far advanced to receive support from the other regiments, ordered them to fall back, two hundred and fifty yards.

THE STRUGGLE ON THE INGST AND LEFT WINDS Jost about this time the right wing of the Union army was engaged by Colonel Allen's brigade. This wing consisted of the Sixth Michigan and Nims' battery. ous with this movement our lost was attacked by Ruggles' brigade. Attached to the left wing was the h Maine and Everett's battery. The fighting at ard all along the line from left to right. This tasted for about twenty minutes, during which time the rebels kept their troops marked under the cover of the woods as much as possible, while the Union soldiers were convenience was experienced by our troops, too, in conice of their facing to the east, which caused the norning sun to shine in their faces, rendering their opera edingly difficult. Still our brave troops flinch rs, in the face of every difficulty.

wance and support the Michigan troops; but while they were getting into position it was found that their aid was essary, as the Michigan boys had already repulses their opponents. The Ninth Connecticut and the Fourth , which were held in reserve, were ordered about the same time to advance in support of the other regiments; but as they were going on the field the enoug the camp of the Twent y first Indiana and burned it, upon which this regiment, from the cover of the woods, pour tion, and causing them to retire precipitately. They me they had forced an entrance, though they succeeded in

While the fight was raging three companies of the Sixth Michigan Volunteers were in peril of being out off by the

Colonel Allen, acting as brigadier general. These two ents suddenly emerged from the woods and march ed towards the three companies, with the view of turn-ing their right flank. They had succeeded in capturing two gans belonging to Nims' battery, and a well known rebel officer, named Henderson, was seen to wave a flag n triumph over the guns. Some say it was a black flag but doubts have been expressed in regard to the correct ness of the statement. The two guns were brought to bear on the gallant Michigan boys; but they were too nimble for the rebels. Lying flat on the ground, the rebel balls flow over them, upon which they started to their feet and poured so well directed a votiey into the enemy's ranks as to completely astonish him. This was bandsomely seconded by the remaining guns of Nime' battery, which, making a detour along the road, so severely galled the Louisiana regiments by a well timed cross are that when the two companies of the Michigan Sixth came to the bayonet charge the rebels were driven back to the cover of the woods, leaving the two guns they had eaptured behind them. Nims' battery thes get their own again. The rebel Colonei Alien was mortally wounded in the encounter, and General Williams, the brave Union com mander, was killed by a rifle bullet, which pierced his Captain Cordon, of Company F, Sixth Michigan, took the flag of one of the Louisiana regunents. A black has was also capt ured-probably the identical one that the rebel officer, Henderson, so defiantly waved over the INDIANA AND MAINE DISTINGUISH THEMPELVES.

The bardest part of the fighting was in the centre. where the Fourteenth Maine fought with distinguished bravery. The Twenty-first Indiana also fought like tigers and it is said that a rebel general paid them the hands compliment of saying that, but for those damsed ladi anians, Enton Rouge would have been captured, though there are Union soldiers who do not see it exactly in that WHAT THE GUNBOATS DID

When the long roll was beaten the gunboats Essex, Sumter, Kineo and Katahdin took up their positions, the two former to protect our left and the two latter on right flank. The Essex and the Sumter opened fire in the woods, their shells screaming through the trees, tearing them into shreds and scattering an iron ball around. Signal officer Davis, of the Kineo, stationed houself on the tower of the State House, from which elevation he had an excellent view of the field, and could signal to the vessels where to throw in their shells. After the battle had raged for some time the Union troops began to fall back on the Penitentiary, when several well directed shots from the eleven-inch guns of the boats kept the rebels in check. Shortly after this the firing ceased.

At half-past three P. M. firing was reopened, the gun beats Kineo and Katabdin shelling the woods in different directions where the enemy were, doing great execution. It has been stated that one shell from the Kineo killed from forty to sixty rebels. Towards evening the firing again ceased; but the gunbouts continued to sand in a shell every balf hour in different parts of the woods during the whole night, with the view of keeping the rebeis at bay; but they had already fied, the gallant charge of the Sixth Michigan baving completed their dis

ridge, who scampered off in such haste that he left bis sword behind. 14 was picked up on the field, and is retained as a trophy. Perhaps it was this circumstance that gave rise to the report that the traifer lost his right There can be no mistake as to whom the sword belonged, for Brockinridge's name is engraved on . There were two other Generals on the field, namely Clarke and Boggles, and one Acting Brigadier, Aller General Ciarke was taken prisoner, and is now at Baten Rouge, in charge of a personal friend. The rebel troops pave been variously estimated at from five to eight then sand, while the Unionists did not exceed two thousand ave hundred in number. For the number of killed and wounded I must refer the readers of the HERALD to the opicial accounts, which will accompany this. The principal documents were lost, however, on the a count will be given in another part of this letter Thus ended the battle of Faton Rouge, by no means the

greatest, but certainly the best lought and mest stubborn ly contested of any during the present war. It would have dispersed to the four winds of Heaven, had that not been done already, the wretched delesion that Sou hern ers are superior in valor to those whom they contempt OUSLY TERM "YARKERS."
DISTRUCTION OF THE RESEL RAM ARKARDAS.

While the firing was going on smoke was seen up the river behind a bend. It was ascertained that it proceed of from the rebet ram Arkansas, in pursuance of the programme laid down for her to attack the Union vessels while their land forces were dealing with our troops. It thought better of the matter, and did not venture down gunboats, ready to give her a warm reception, and night the officers of the Union vessels wondered where the Arkaness was. Their correctly being stimulated by the continued absence of the deadercript, of "What is it." as Barnum would term it. it was determined that as he mountain would not go to Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the monotain, and go he did, being represen ed by the Exert leading, closely followed by the Sumter, Kineo and the Katabdin. On turning the elbow beyond which her smoke had been seen on the previous ank. The rebol ganbouts Webb and Music were by he but they prudently retired on seeing our boats. It seems sheet, and that both must be in working order or neith will act. One of the engines got out of order, and the other would not work without its fellow, in consequence of which she got under the bank. It is probable that the Webb and the Music were there to tew her off, but that on seeing our boats approaching, she was set on fire.

As the Union gunbouts approached several shots were red at the Essex from the Arkansas, one or two of the sking effect, but without doing any damage. In conse sould not bring more than one of her two guns to bea or she might have given the Essex a great deal of trachte as the latter vessel is quite unannamentle. The Pasex rar past the Arkaneas to a part of the river where there is a antagonist at five hundred yards with three guns leaded with solid shot. One of these took effect right order the two from the force of the concession. Commande acendary shell of his own invention, and, with noving the gun to take a new aim, the shell was fired entaring just where the solid shot had struck. Imme distely a jet of flame was shooting upwards from the Ar It is supposed that the condensed cotton with which the Arkanasa is packed caught fire from the shell, and commenicating thence to the weedwork soon wrapped th monator in flames. After burning till all her upper works

blew up with a terrific explosion. putside, over a planking of six-inch oak, inside that was six inches of condensed cotton on another six inches of oak. The destruction of the ram caused a feeling of ex citation to pervade the whole fleet. Admiral Farrage slightly alloyed with a feeling of disappointment that the the credit to which so brilliant an achievement entitt

Two deserters from the Arkansas, who joined the Unio

navy, say that the commander of that redoubtable craft expressed himself as standing in far more wh dread of our gunbouts than of iron rams.

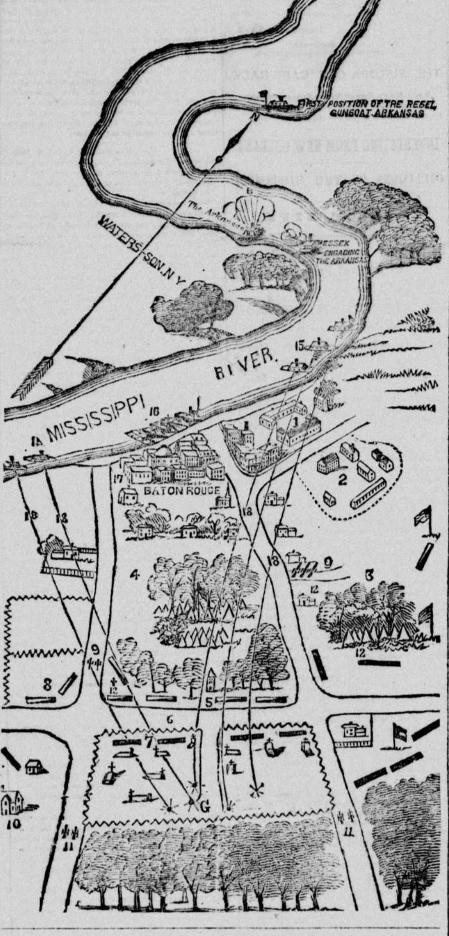
NARROW SELACE OF SIGNAL OFFICER DATES.

from the Kineo, fired over the tower, exploded prema turely, and a fragment passed unpleasantly near to the

Last night as the transport Sallie Rebinson was coming up from New Orleans, on getting abreast of Donaldson ville, about midway between the city and this place, she was fired into by a field battery, but without any further damage than a shot through the smokestack. The flag ship Hartford had already passed, but the Brooklyn wa somewhat astern of the Sallie Robinson. As soon as the Brooklyn arrived at the place a volley of musketry was

ared into her without edges. She fired several shets

THE BATTLE AT BATON ROUGE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1862.



## NOTES OF REFERENCE.

1-United States Army Barracks.

3 Camp of Maine regiment, burnt by the rebels

1-Camp of Indiana regiment. 5-Indian and other federal troops repulsing the rebels

6-High road over which the rebels tried in vain to

7—Graveyard where the rebel centre made the attack.

9-United States Artillery.

10-House filled with rebel wounded.

13 -Rebel Artillery.

12-Rebel right wing.

n return, but it could not be ascertained if any one was

It is impossible to say with anything like certainty whether the rebeis will renew the attack on this place That they cannot do so without strong reinforcements h pretty evident, and the opinion among military men configurating the river front, they will not dare to attack established fect that if there is any thing they dread rather more than they do the author of evil it is a gun

in front, showing the several positions of the Arkanas and the position of the Farer and the other sunboats.

## Our New Orleans Correspondence.

Victory of the 5th Intant-Our Porces Engaged-Magn-terimous Conduct of the Late General Williams-The Fight in Open Field—The Enemy Outnumber Our Porces Three to One—The Robel Defent and Rout—Our Loss in Killed and Wounded-Brilliant Conduct of Our Officer and Mon-Don't of Colonel Roberts, of the Sensith Ver the Secessionists of New Orleans—Disposition of the Body of General Williams—The Inversit—The Cartego and Religious Ceremonies-The Body En Rouse

bout here for the last two or three days but our glorious victory at Baton Rouge on the 5th inst. As particulars of the contest having been one of the-if not bloodiest-Our forces, weak-ned terribly by the sickness contracted opposite Vicksburg, mustered only twenty-five hundred leaped from their beds in the baseital to claim a hand in the battle. General Williams, too noble and generous to bring dissister upon the people of the city, disposed his coross a mile outside the limits of the town. There were no breastworks or earthworks of any kind, but a bread, open plain, on which the combatants had to face each truct. The anemy outnumbered our forces three to one advantages, and the additional fact that hardly any o our men had ever soon a gun fired in earnest be fore, and that before the their only general officer was killed before their eyes still they repulsed the foe again and egain, and finally routed him completely with terrible slaughter. Thus, i a battle of six hours' duration, with only eight thousand were killed and wounded.

Have there been more than three engagements in th course of the war where the lighting was attended with such fearful results? I think not. A naval commander who arrived from the scene of action on Friday sa he was satisfied that it was the most desperately fought

Our loss, as near as we can estimate it at present, is whether must have just at least a shousand in killed and I was married just before the war to a Tonia and

killed, leading a charge.

14-Gunboats Katabdie and Kineo.

15-Guoboats Cayuga, Somter and Pasex. 16-Army steamers.

B Second position of the rebel ram Arkansas, where the was destroyed and blown up by the Essex, William

out on according duty. I will send it by next mail. Most

burg, his superb bearing and thorough air militairs was

the subject of remark by the gazers from the balcony

last time his happy face and felt the latest pressure of his friendly grasp. When it was surrounced that the evemy were approaching Baton Ronge, although unable to walk.

owing to an accidental wound in his thigh from his ow

sword, hel insisted upon leading his men linto the

field, and was placed on a horse for that purpose

His company (a Zouave corps) was ordered to the ad

vance, with instructions to move only thirty reds for

ward; but, with that improdence which seems an almost

inevitable accompaniment of youthful bravery, he ad

vanced about a quarter of a mile, and almost imme

from his horse, and in an hour expired, being aimost the earliest victim of the battle. He

half mast. At the British Consulate, when the procession wounded. Over three hundred of them were buried first passed, the flag was flying from the top of the staff, but at a decided bint from General Butler it was soon eral Williams had survived this, his triumphal climax lowered to be half. of a most brilliant life, he would undoubtedly have eithe Thus have the last sail honors been paid to one who captured or dest; eyed the entire command of the rebels; and that is saying nothing disparaging of Colonel Cahill was considered in the regular army as having no superior in all soldier's qualities, and who, in social life, elle and an admiration from his friends amounting almost his courage and management were only equalled by the to devotion. His manners were of the most courtly modesty of the despatches. In consummating the brilliant school, refined almost to fastidiousness, and his intelli-gence was of a broad and high-toned order. Or a playful success which Waltisms commenced, Col. Cabill only met the expeciations of those who knew him well. Of the disposition, he was one of the most cheerful and gonial of companions, and his ratefolism was of that kind that dashing heroism of Colonel Dudley, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts ("Mad Anthony" he is called in the army) would have stopped at nothing necessary to restore the Union to its former giory. Lieutenant Colonel Boene, of the Fourth Wisconsin Col. toberts, of the Seventh Vermont, and the others in com, ed—to fail at the head of his victorious command.

General Butler's coopera orders Nos. 56 and 57, which mend of various corps, I cannot speak at length, as the despatches containing details were lost on the steamer are sent you, are noble tributes of respect to the memory Whiteman; but by the next mail I hope to do them that of departed worth and to the splendid valor of some justice which their gallantry deserves. As yet General Butler has not received the list of killed and wounded, owing to the fact that several of the corps engaged are

of the wounded, including quite a large number of the rebels, have been brought to this city, and are now being cared for at the St. James and Charity hospitals.

Besides General Williams, we have to mourn the loss of BRADQUARTERS, SECOND RECEMBERT, 1 Colonel George Roberts, of the Seventh Vermont, who fell mortifily wounded on the ficial and died soon after about tan regiments, under command of Major General J. C. lescokaridge, and that after a fight of feer hours duration and of great severity the normal property of the control of the field by a ride oal through the chest. During the bettle our forces were obliged to retire about a quarter of a cult from our original position, and the compy were thus able to ecoupy temporarily the camps of the Twenty-first Indiana, Seventh Vermont and Four teenth Maine regiments, and to destroy much of the bacque and camp equivate They, were, however, driven out but, our numbers being much exchanated by sixtness, and the men on the field being much exhausted by fatigue and heat, it was destred inexpedient to pursue.

I am unable as yet to give a report of our casualities, which, I am sorry to say are considerable.

The enemy have retired soveral miles, and, from all I can learn, are still retiring. I am expecting a possible they may receive relations to the force enlarged numbered less than 2,500; the enemy and last least 5,000, with twolve or fourteen field pieces, allo some cavalay.

The rain Arkanass approached with the intention of engaging our runboats, but grounded above the point, at a distance of about aix miles, and to day was engaged by the iron clad Essex and destroyed.

Enclosed are copies of a communication received by flag of truce from Miyor General J. C. Breekinging and my reply thereto. You will see by the latter that Brigadier General Clarke and his aid de-camp have delivered themselves up as prisoders of war.

I have also fully seventy wounded prisoners who were was one of the first to answer to his country's call. Capt. Eogene Kelty of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, also yielded up his young life as a encribce on the altar of patriotism. It was my good fortune to know the "Little taptain" (as his boys affectionately celled him) intimately, and I feel a melancholy pleasure in bearing witness to his gallantry. with hundreds of others who felt a possible affection for him. He was only about twenty-five New York, and was the brother of the well known uphol. sterer in Broadway. His knowledge of military taction was acquired in that figest of all military schools, the second company of our own Seventh, and the effectiveness of his command was the worthiest commentary on the proneioncy be gained in the ranks of the National Guard. some two months since he marched at the head of his company past the St. Charles (then the residence of General Butler), as his regiment was en route to Vicks-

General Chrke and his aid-de-camp have delivered themselves up a prisoners of war.

I have also fully seventy wounded prisoners who were left on the field, also about thirty captured. I would like histractions es to the disposition you wish made of them. Some express a wish to be narobed. Very reconstituty, your obedient servant, THOS. W. CAHILL, Colonel Commanding Post. Captain IX. S. Davis, Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters, Department of the Guif.

The following is the communication of General Breck-

HEADQUARTERS, CONSERRATE FORCE IN THE FULL, NEAR BATON ROUSE, AUGUST 6, 1962. TO THE COMMANDING OPPICER OF THE UNLIFED STATES FORCE BATON ROUSE, LA. BATON ROUGE, LA.:—
BATON ROUGE, LA.:—
Bayes sent Major De Bauer with a flag of truce, with the request that he will be allowed to attend to the burial of our dead, who may have been left within your lines. Major Paynes, accompanying, desires to communicate with Brigadler General Charles Clarke, that he may supply

beautiful lady to Boston, where she is now left to mourn bits with money and clothing, and such articles as may contribute to his comfort. Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN C. BRECKINGINGS.

And thus who for their country die Shait fill an honored grave: For glery lights the soldier's temb, And beauty weeps the brave.

The enemy suffered severely in the loss of officer

Brigadier General Charke was mertally wounded, and a

now, with one of his aids, a prisoner in this city. Colo

nel Alien, of the Fourth Louisiana, Acting Brigadier

General, was killed. Brigadier General Heime, of Ken

tucky, was wounded-probably fataliy-and Brigadier

General Ruggles is said to have been killed. It was re-ported that Breckingidge had lost his right arm, but

nothing positive is known about it. The fact, however, that his sword, with his name on it, was found on the

The news of our glorious success at Paton Rouge has

assed the most enthusiastic elation among all who have

even a latent spark of patriotism, while to the necesh

sympathizers it is an gall and wormwood to the calate-

They are awaily down in the mouth, though they impose

upon their own credulity to an extent perfectly natevol-

It is currently believed among them that the boat des

boat. There are a great many of them, also, who are firmly impressed with the idea that Breikhard is in

personation of Haton Rouge and has captured our garrison-and that the wounded soldiers whem we have been re-

ceiving are prisoners, paroles by the rebelgeneral on

The body of General Williams, which was recovered by

the Pinola after it had flexted on a piece of the wrock just wide enough to hold the coffic tweive miles, was

taken to the City Hall on Thursday evening, where it was

aid in state in the Mayor's parler, and entrusted for

the might to the care of a guard of honor from the

General himself, as chief mourner, and a number of the municipal officers of the city, prominent among whom

were Col. T. B. Thorpe, formerly of New York, now City

Weigel was instructed to act with promptness and seve-

lead; and the best evidence of the good behavior of the

rowd is, that none of them got their heads cracked with

Arrived at the church, the body was followed to by a

military there were, besides General Butler, Colonels

Shaffer and Turner, Major (Judge) Beil, Provest Marshal

French and his Deputy, Captain Stafford; Captains Davis,

A. A. G., Clark and Kensel, and Lieutenants Weigel

and Puffer, all of the division staff; Lieutenant Bowles,

A. D. C. to Covernor Shopley; Colonels Thomas and Brown, of the Eighth Vermont; Licenseant Colonel Whet-

den, Thirty-first Massachusetts; Major Sawtelle, Twentysixth Massachusetts, and a large number of other officer

anxious to pay their last respects to the departed

General Butler and his slaff then left the carriages, and

The escart was under command of Col. Birge, of the

which the cortoge pa-sed the sidewalks were throught with people, all of whom behaved thoroughly well, not

an instance of insult occurring. General Butler was in town. The shipping in the river displayed their flags at

The following are the official reports of the battle that

he sabres of the cavelry men.

have had occasion to remark before,

This pocularity of the robels in New Orleans I

Hearon enters, United States Forces, Baros Rouge, La., August 6, 1362. Survenat.—In reply to Your communication of the mirring, under a flag of truce, I have the honor to set that we are now copaged in the burial of your dead with our lines, and that we shall soon finish the now near accumulated work. General Carle and his aid do-cam Lioutenaut Yerger, have surrendered themselves as my Lieutemant Yerger, have surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, and are heing cared for by our surgeons. A friend of General Carke, from this city, will attend to his pecuniary wants. Respectfully, your obedient servant, THOMAS W. CARILL, Colonel Communities.

Major General J. C. Burthiaminer, Communiting Confederate forces.

The following is his report of the engagement:-

The following is his report of the engagement:—

Hrandcarries, Earon Rouce, August 7, 1862.

Grocket.— they the bonor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of vectoring.

Your troops at this phase have won a glorium victory i do not consider that there is the least danger of an attack for the present, because one of the several recumulate in parties end out this morning, and which has returned, reports five abandened caissons on the Greenwell Springs road. We have sent out to bring them in. This includes a hasty retreat on the part of the come of the man who left the haspitals to fight could not march a mile. The conduct a those can war and activity physics, the attack was undoubtedly mind upon representations of rebels within our lines that our troops were nearly if aleks and demonalized, and General Beckhardes undoubtedly expected, to conjunction with the rain Authorities. The next of a successful dash. It was a complete failure. The run is blown up. Their troops

Fourth. The Nith Connecticat was posted on the right of the Fourth wisconsin, with two pieces in rear of emtre, and two pieces in rear of the right. All of these pieces were of Manning's battery, and were rested or either side of the knoll in the Government Cemetery. Next came the Fourteenth Maine, posted in rear of the Ray ii Sara road, and to the left of Greenwell Springs.

Thirteonth Connections regiment. At ten o'clock the next morning Major General Butler and staff arrived at the City Hall, and at half-past ten the funeral march was taken up from Christ church, on Capat street, in the folorder:-The Thirteenth Connecticut regiment, followed by the Second Company Massachusetts cavalry, Licatemant Perkins commanding, and one section of the oods to rear of Magnona Cometery, with four pieces of vereil's battery, (under the command of Lieut, Car-th,) on their left on the Greenwell Springs road. The First Maine battery, under command of Lieutenant Haley, as the escert. Then some fifty carriages, containing a very large number of naval off ers, in the splandor of their very handsome full dress uniform; officers of various regiments; the staff of General Butler, and the

tery, poercy on the read was posted in rear of the Twenty-dret Indiana and Sixth Michigan, on the right of the Catholic Cemetery. The Thritteh Massachusetts came next, forming the right, and posted about one half a mile in rear of the State House, supporting Nims

Surveyor of New Orleans; Mr. Davell, Chairman of the Board of Finance, and Mr. Flanders, City Treasurer. haif a mile in rear of the State House, supporting Nims' battery.

This disposition of the forces was made with the supposition that the enemy would attack our left flank, under the cover of the ram Arkansas. The right fank depended upon gunbeat support. The only fault of disposition-perhaps rendered unavoidable by the formations of the ground—was that the camps of the Fourteenth Maine and Iwenty-first Indiana wore pitched in freat of their pesition, in line of battle, and consequently came into the pissession of the enemy for a short time.

The enemy formed his of battle on the open grounds hordering on the Greenwell Springs road, and attempted to draw our forces out. Failing in this, they advanced rapidly on the ground between the Ginton and Cay Cut roads. The whole brunt of the attack, consequently felt upon the Fourteenth Maine, Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan. To guard against the possibility of a repetition of the scenes enacted at the church on the occasion of the fu-neral of Lieutenant De Kay, the First Massachusetts cavairy, Captain S. T. Read, were formed to line in front of the church, under the direction of Lieutenant W. H. Weigel, Ald-de-Camp to General Butler. Lieutenant rity on the first approach of anything like insult to the

Sixth Michigan.

As soon as it became apparent that this was the real point of attack, General Williams ordered up the Ninh Connecticut, Fourth Wisconsin, and one section of Maning's battery, to support the left, and the Phirteenth Massachusetts and two sections of Nims' battery to suprocession of the military and mayal officers, who nearly filled the pews, in the centre siste. Among them I observed Captain Morris, of the Pensacola (senior officer); Captain Palmer, of the Iroquots; Captain Smith, of the Pure the right.

You will therefore see that the disposition (with the slight exception hinted at) and the manouvering were Mississippi; Captain Crosby, of the Pinola; Captain Buchange, of the Gray Cloud; Capt. Fontaine, of the marines, and a host of other gallant officers of the navy. Of the

You will therefore see that the disposition (with the slight exception hinted at) and the manoavering were factiless.

The conduct of our troops was excellent. The Twenty first Indiana particularly distinguished itself. I saw a number of the dead of the enemy to-day in front of the ground they occupied but, and content with the check they gave the enemy, this regiment persund him quite a distance, strewing the ground with his dead.

The brave General Williams fell in front of the Sixth Michigan towards the end of the conflict, while giving his men a notice example of reckless and daring bravery. He was killed by a ride bail in the chest.

The centry's forces consisted of two Locietana regiments (the Fourth and Thirtieth), two Mississippl, the Third, Fourth, Fith, Sixth, Seventh and Flighth Kentacky, two Tennessee, one Alabama regiment, and thirtien gams and a large guerilla force. Their attacking force quambered fully 6,000 men.

Our actual force encaged was not over 2,000.

Three companies of the Sixth Michigan covered them selves with glony in recovering from a large force by gues posted on the right of the Magnoin Cemetery, which temporately were left by our torons. These same three companies captured the colors of the Fourth Louisiana, but only after they had shot down four successive color beavers.

The exact loss on our side is not yet reported; but cer-

The services in the church were very simple, consisting only in the reading of the purial service by the rector, Dr. Leacock, and the anging of a hymn by the thoir. The procession then moved in the same order as before, down to the steamer North Star, where the remains were deposited, to be conveyed to New York. They will be accompanied by Capt. Hoffman, Acting Adjutant General to the late General

but only size they had safety but certain it is that it must be less than that of the commy.

In sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. WEITZEL,
Lieutemant United States Engineers and Chief Engineer
Department of the Gulf.

Major General B. F. Buttan, Commanding Departmen
of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

Thirteenth Connecticut. Gen. Pholps was invited to com-Statement of a Union Soldier and E-

The following is an extract from a letter written by

The arrangements for the funeral were made by Capt. Kensel, Chief of Artillery, and Capt. Clark, Post Commissary, and formerly of General Williams' staff. While the procession was moving from the church to the steamer Union surgeon who was present on the battle field, and Lieutenants Rubbard's and Bradbury's section of the From 5,000 to 10,000 rebels, under General Breckin ridge, attacked about 2,000 Union soldiers, stationed on the outskirts of Baton Rouge, at four A. M. on Tuesday First Maine buttery, under command of Capt, Thornpeon fired minute gams from the levee. In she streets through

General Williams was shot through the heart while rallying his right wing, which was being driven in by superior numbers.

The Vermont regiment betaved badly, except its officers. The colonel was killed. The Twenty first indiana, thirtieth Massachusetts, Ninth Connecticut and Fourt Wisconsin did mest of the fighting, and nobly, too.
Lieutemant Colonel Keith, Twenty first Indiana, was wearded through the right shoulder. Adjutant Rouse, the tieth Massachusetts, was shot through both legs, and may have to lose one by amputation.
Lieutemant Norteross, from Lovell, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, was shot through both legs, and may have to lose one by amputation.
Lieutemant Norteross, from Lovell, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, areas from his sick bed, joined his company in the thickest of the light, and with his own bands awed one field piece about to be taken by the rebels.

Many of our officers are wounded, and our rotal less in killed, wounded and missing (as yet not accurately knewn) as probably about three hundred.

The robol wounded report Gen, Brackinglage with lost of right arm, Gen, Regries killed, Gen, Clarke taken prizaner and wounded, Cot Allen prisoner and latally wounded, also Capt. then.

General Lovell is reported killed; but it is probably his beother, as the General is thought to be in Richmond, one robol told me, as I was amportating his leg, that the global lost mearly eight hundred men, which I think is mearly correct.

Breckingledge sent a flag of truce for permission to bury Numal battery saved the day, when two thirds of He Nime battery saves the day, members were on the sick list.

The gumboats fissex, Cayuga, Kineo and Katehdin attacked the ram Arkaneas on the meaning of the 6th, when the shedaddied into the banks. Her effects and crow ran, and in a few moments after she tiles up. The means in laton Rouge fired from their houses on our members. Consequently

The Death of General Williams.

The Death of General Williams.

Georgial onders—No. 56.

Bradge arrays, Dreatment of the Guls, New Orleans, Dreatment of the Guls, New Orleans, August 7, 1862.

The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Gulf the sad event of the death of Brigades General Thomas Williams, commanding Second brigade, in camp, at liston Rouge.

The victorious achievement—the repulse of the division of Major General Breckinridge by the troops led by General Williams, and the destruction of the madelad Arkansas by Captain Porter of the Navy—is made sorrowful by the full of our brave, gallant and successful fellow soldier.

General Williams genduated at West Point in 1837, at core joined the Fourth artillery, in Florida, where he acceptain the full distinction and was thrice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services in Mexico, as a member of General Scottle staff. His lie was that of a soldier, devoted to his comparious in arms, who had learned to leve him, weep the true friend, the gallant gendeman, the brave soldier, the accomplished officer, the pure patriot and viotorious here and the devoted Christian. All and more went out when Williams deed. By a singular fellet ty the manner of his death illustrated each of these generous qualities.

The chivalric American gentleman, he save a service of the chivalric American gentleman.